(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2850.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1801.

CHARLESTON, August 4.

CAPTAIN Washbourn, from Cape-Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, a private armed schooner arrived at that port, in 36 days from Bourdeaux, with a number of passengers. The captain brought dispatches for Toussaint; and immediately on his arrival, was sent up to the house of general Moat, the second officer in command, where he was detained with all his papers. Captain Washbourn made particular inquiries of what intelligence she brought; but nothing had transpired, as the passengers were not permitted to go on shore. This vessel must have left Bourdeaux about the 15th of June.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass) August 12.

Mr BUTLER,

The alarming prevalence of the dysentry in this vicinity, has induced me to send for publication, the following receipts for the cure of that all destroying malady—The simpleness of the remedies prescribed, it is hoped, will induce those affected with the disorder, to make trial of their efficacy.

RECEIPT—I.

Take new churned butter without salt, and just skimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, give two spoons full of the clarified remainder twice or thrice within the day, to the person affected. —This has never failed to make an almost instant cure, even when administered to persons at the point of *death* and who were solemnly resigned to that *last cure of every malady*, by their physician's farewell sentence.

RECEIPT—II.

Take a large apple, pick out the core, and fill the cavity with honey comb, (the honey being strained out, cover it with hot ashes, till roasted soft, then mix it together, and eat it all at once, it commonly gives ease in about half an hour.

RECEIPT—III.

Take any quantity of good vinegar, and add as much clean table salt as it will dissolve; to three spoons full of the brine and six spoons full of boiling water; let the patient take two table spoons full as hot as it can be supped from a spoon once in two hours.

N. B. The above is for an adult; the strength and quantity must be varied for children, according to their age and constitution.

BOSTON, August 15.

Naval Court-Martial.

We learn that a *general naval court-martial* is to be holden in this town the 24th instant, on captain George Little, lieutenants Halwell and Clough, and Mr. Little, midshipman, all of the Boston frigate; and two other lieutenants of the navy.—The court, we understand, is to consist of

Captain Nicholson, president.

Captain Silas Talbot	Captain Mullowney
Decatur	Campbell
Morris	Russell
Murray	C. Talbot
Tingey	Lieut. Hull
Preble	Davidson.

George Blake, Esquire, judge advocate.

Captain Clark, of the marines, marshal of the court.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

FROM ALBANY.

A gentleman arrived in town this morning from Albany, which place he left on Friday last, reports, that the council of appointment have *removed eight* men of the auctioneers in this city.

GEORGE TOWN, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this town, dated June 10th, 1801.

"We hear from Paris that the treaty has been accepted, and that Mr. Dawson was on the eve of his departure."

BALTIMORE, August 19.

By papers laid before the parliament of Great-Britain and Ireland, it appears that in one year ending in October last, one million and eight hundred thousand quarters of corn, or fourteen million, four hundred thousand bushels, had been imported into England; the expence of which was estimated at more than seven millions sterling. In the present year, the importation will probably exceed that of the last. Fifteen millions sterling paid in two years to foreign nations for bread, is no inconsiderable drawback on the profits of national industry. Parliament is occupied in extending cultivation, by encouraging the enclosure of waste or common lands. This desirable object is however greatly embarrassed, with the claims of bishops, patrons and incumbents to the tithes.

We learn from good authority, that the Tripolitana demand of the United States, as the price of peace, 500,000 dollars down, and 200,000 dollars per annum; and that there is to be a suspension of hostilities till the return of the polacre brig which arrived here the other day with dispatches from the American consul at Tunis.

August 20.

The house of commons now consists of 658 members —the number being augmented one hundred by the representation of Ireland—yet a quorum of that house for transacting business is formed by forty members, one sixteenth of the whole. A motion to enlarge the number to sixty, was lately negatived. [*Lan pap*]

August 21.

It was reported here yesterday, on what authority we have not been able to learn, that a considerable expedition has been fitting out for some time past at Guadaloupe, where there was a French squadron with a great number of troops on board, which added to those which admiral La Crosse had brought with him, under pretence of establishing tranquillity in that colony, were to make an immediate attack on the islands in possession of the English, Martinique, &c. and that Toussaint Louverture was to furnish 1100 men who were to be under the command of general Moise. [*N. Y. Moniteur*]

A ship pump on a new construction has lately been invented in this city by G. Clymer, an ingenious mechanic. A great imperfection in pumps on every principle hitherto invented, is, that they are liable to be choaked, and get out of repair, by the dirt and gravel lodging in the bottom of the vessel, this imperfection is completely obviated, by the invention of Mr. Clymer, as a demonstration of which he throws an 18 pound ball into the well, which was pumped up and delivered in a few seconds.

This experiment was made on Tuesday last before the governor, judge Peters, commodore Barry, Mr. Latrobe and several other respectable citizens, who spoke of the invention in terms of approbation, and we hope for the good of mankind that it may be fairly tried, and meet with the encouragement it deserves. [*Phil. paper*]

Captain Silsbee, arrived at Boston, from Cape-Francois, sailed on the 25th of July, and on the 28th was boarded by a French corvette, of 22 guns, treated politely, and informed, that she was from Brest bound to the Cape, and sailed in company with fifteen sail of the line, destined to the same place.

Some years ago, when our fellow-citizens were compelled, from the war we were then engaged in, to resort to every means to procure among themselves the necessaries and comforts of life, attempts were made to extract molasses from pumkins, and met with the desired effect. The pumkins yielded liquor of a good quality, which when properly prepared answered very well as a substitute; and in such quantities that two produced three quarts fit for distilling. Pumkins are known to be valuable to farmers as food for stock of all kinds—and it is believed that rum may be distilled from them at least equal to what we get usually from New-England.

An infectious malignant fever prevailed in London, the spring past, to an extent which excited public attention. The society for bettering the condition of the poor, on the 1st of May, appointed a committee to digest a plan for checking its progress.

From the (Washington) National Intelligencer, *of August* 19.

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the president of the United States.

Francis L. Taney, Esquire, to be commercial agent for Ostend.

AN ORDER

Of the president of the United States.

Making certain alterations in the districts therein mentioned, and erecting a new revenue district, to be denominated "The North-West District."

Sec. 1. In pursuance of divers acts of the congress of the United States, vesting in me certain powers and authorities, in relation to the internal revenues thereof, the following alterations of and additions to the arrangements heretofore made, for securing and collecting the said duties, are hereby adopted and established.

Sec. 2. The districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, severally, form each one survey; and the duties of inspector of each of said surveys, shall be performed by the supervisor of the district comprehending the same.

Sec. 3. The several counties of the district of Virginia, originally and heretofore contained within and forming the first, second, third and fourth surveys, of the said district, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, be contained in, and form but one survey, (to be thereafter denominated the first) and the duties of inspector, in and for the same, shall be performed by the supervisor of the said district.

Sec. 4. The second survey of the district of Ohio, according to its present limits, heretofore established by the president of the United States, shall be, and is hereby erected into an entire new district, to be denominated "The North-West District."

And the said district shall consist of one survey, and may from time to time be divided into such and so many divisions, as by the supervisor thereof shall be found expedient and necessary.

Sec. 5. The collectors of revenue in the districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina and South Carolina, and in the first, second, third and fourth surveys of the district of Virginia, shall render their accounts of duties arising from and after the 30th day of June last, and pay over the monies, arising from the same, to the respective supervisors of the said districts.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, on the twenty ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the above order the president has *abolished*, after the 30th of September next, *nineteen* of the offices of *inspectors* of surveys, appointed under the several acts of congress for raising internal revenue.

Before this alteration was made, the following arrangement existed. The states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia and Tennessee, being so many districts, formed each one survey, wherein the duties of inspector were performed by the supervisor. By the late alteration the situation of these districts remain unaffected.

In Massachusetts there were three surveys, in Pennsylvania four, in Maryland three, in Virginia six, in North-Carolina five, in South Carolina three, and in Ohio two; making in all 26 surveys, and 22 inspectors, the supervisors of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Ohio being also inspectors of one of the surveys of their respective districts.

By the new arrangement of the executive, all the surveys in each of these seven districts are consolidated into one survey, and the duties of inspector devolved upon the supervisor, except in the cases of Virginia and Ohio, in the former of which two inspectors are retained, and in the latter there are in future to be two districts with a supervisor in each, on account of the extensive tracts of country they embrace.

By this modification of the old plan of collection, an annual saving of about 20,000 dollars will be made, or near 3 per cent. on the net product of the internal revenue.

But in addition to this interesting effect we understand the following reasons had great weight.

The collectors of the internal revenue (appointed by the supervisors) under the late system made their payments to, and accounted with, the inspectors, who made payments of the sums so received to the supervisors and rendered to them their own general account, after settling quarterly the accounts of all the collectors in their survey.

The supervisor finally made payment to the treasury, and, after settling the accounts of the inspectors in his district, rendered his accounts to the commissioner of the revenue.

It appears, from this statement, that no correspondence existed between the collectors and the supervisors, or between the collectors and inspectors and the treasury department. It follows that whenever the accounts of a supervisor were not rendered in time he might charge the delay on any one inspector, who might himself throw all the blame upon one or more collectors.—Thus the delinquency of a single collector might stop the settlement of the accounts of a whole state, without its being possible for the treasury department to trace the evil to its source. And although the supervisors having the absolute power of appointing and removing collectors, might be considered responsible for their conduct, such responsibility was nearly annihilated by the intermediate class of inspectors, appointed by the president, who stood between them and the collectors, and who had the immediate superintendance of that subordinate class of officers.

By the new arrangement these difficulties are removed by the collectors being obliged to account directly to the supervisors and these last directly to the treasury.

The Ragusan brig, Welcome, sent as a dispatch boat by our consul at Tunis, has arrived at New-York. She brings advices from Tunis to the 14th of April, and from Tripoli to the 15th of March. Our government having received much later official information from both places, no material news is received by the Welcome. Through Lisbon a letter has been received from Mr. O'Brien, our consul at Algiers, from which the following is an extract.

Algiers, May 24, 1801.

"A few days past I received letters from consul Cathcart, dated the 17th April. No arrangement had taken place with the bashaw on our affairs. Six sail of the Tripolitan corsairs were ready for sea, and it was generally thought would have orders to capture Americans. The Algerines have arranged their differences with the grand seignior."

We are able, from authentic ſources of information, to ſtate to our readers the following particulars relative to the ſtate of affairs in Portugal, derived from letters as late as the 30th of June.

Peace between Portugal and France and Spain had been concluded at Badajos; and a ſhort armiſtice had been agreed on to allow the prince regent time to deliberate on the terms. The prince has ſigned the treaty, which had been ſent to Paris for ratification. The terms agreed on were ſecret; but were ſuppoſed to be the payment to France of about four millions of dollars, the making the boundary line, in the treaty of 1797, that which is in future to exiſt in America, and the ceſſion to Spain of a few ſmall places on the frontier. It was thought by ſome that Gaudiana was the boundary agreed on, which would give Spain a large acceſſion of fertile territory. It was underſtood that the placing French and Spaniſh garriſons in Portugal had been relinquiſhed.

The Portugueſe had made a brave reſiſtance, but owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions, the fewneſs of their numbers, and the badneſs of their officers, had been obliged to ſubmit.

On the 30th June, no advices had been received from Paris. Great fears were entertained of the ratification of the treaty by the French government, in the failure of which it was ſuppoſed much ſeverer terms would be exacted by France.

The prince of Biera, eldeſt ſon of the prince regent of Portugal, died in June laſt.

Don John de Almeida had entered upon the duties of ſecretary of ſtate.

A Britiſh frigate had arrived, it was reported, with 100,000 pound ſterling, in part of the ſtipulated ſums.

It was reported at Liſbon, that a body of French troops had embarked at Cadiz, on board a Spaniſh ſquadron, commanded by a French admiral, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Egypt.

Extract of a letter from John Gavino, Eſq; conſul at Gibraltar, dated June 19, 1801.

"Yeſterday arrived from Minorca, the Britiſh frigate Sea-Horſe with a convoy. The commander took under his protection the ſchooner Triton, of Boſton, David Higgins, commander, with wine, for St. Thomas; likewiſe the ſchooner Charlotte, of New-York, (which he met with at ſea) with brandy, for ſaid port, commanded by Cornelius White, who confirms the account of there being many Tripolitan cruiſers at ſea, and on the coaſt of Catalonia."

Extract from a Gibraltar paper, of June, 12, 1801.

It is reported by perſons who have been on board his majeſty's ſhip St. Florenza, which arrived here on Wedneſday evening, in fifteen days from Malta, and was ordered off, by ſignal, before any of the officers could land, that the Pigmy cutter had arrived from Egypt at Malta, previous to the frigate's ſailing, with intelligence that admiral Campbell had gone over land from Trieſte to England expreſs, with accounts of the Bombay army having landed at Suez; and that the Engliſh having cut the dam near Alexandria, had inundated all the adjacent country, and filled the banks in that city with ſalt water. We hope in our next to be able to lay ſome very agreeable and intereſting particulars from that quarter before our readers.

Auguſt 22.

The total coinage in England for a century, viz. from 1558 to 1659 amounted to 19,832,476. The coinage within the reign of the preſent monarch has been 62,945,125l. during which period 2,837,000 acres of land have been reclaimed, being about one fourth part of the entire waſte land of the kingdom.

A robber named the *Great Devil*, infeſts the environs of Genoa, in a manner the moſt alarming—He is a handſome, well educated young man, of the age of 22 years. He has with him a brother only 16 years of age. His band amounts to the number of 30 or 40 men. He pays them at the rate of 5 livres a day. He pretends to extraordinary piety; and when he enters a village drives all whom he finds in the alehouſes to church. He cheriſhes a mortal hatred againſt the pariſh prieſts. He firſt tries before a pretended military tribunal, thoſe whom he aſſaſſinates. He has committed many attrocious acts of robbery and murder, and has accompliſhed ſeveral almoſt miraculous eſcapes. [*Lon. pap.*]

The quantity of tea brought from China to England by the fleet lately arrived there, conſiſted of 2,208,377lbs. of Bohea, 7,577,691 lbs. of Congou, 647,282 lbs of Compoi, 51,799 lbs. of Souchong, 209,980 lbs. of Singlo, 1,362,807 lbs. of Twankay, 428,130 lbs. of Hyſon ſkin, and 143 079 lbs of Hyſon: in all, 12,689,145 lbs.—There were alſo 105,700 pieces of brown, and 49,399 pieces of white nankeen, and 107,167 lbs. of raw ſilk, with ſeveral parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

NASSAU, (N P.) July 24.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.

On Wedneſday this iſland was viſited with a tremendous hurricane. Whether we judge by the effects produced, or the obſervations of our ſenſes, during its period, we are equally led to pronounce it one of the ſevereſt that we have ever witneſſed in theſe iſlands.

On a former occaſion we expreſſed a hope, that we ſhould be exempted from gales of wind this ſeaſon; and we gave as a reaſon for our opinion, the frequency of rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

It is worthy of remark, that for theſe ſome weeks there has been little or no rain; and, though the weather has been remarkably warm and cloſe, there has been an entire abſence of thunder and lightning. Theſe unuſual circumſtances at this ſeaſon ſhould put us on our guard in future.

The wind, for a day or two previous to the hurricane, hung to the northward of eaſt, and on the morning of its happening, it blew, very freſh, in ſqualls, from E. N. E. and kept backing to the northward, with increaſing violence. About 12 at noon cautious people began to be alarmed, and to prepare for what they expected would follow; but, in general, the earlineſs of the ſeaſon, quieted the ſuſpicions of the inhabitants, as they knew it was unuſual for hurricanes to happen, until about the equinox: doubt, however, was ſoon turned into certainty, and by two o'clock, the gale had increaſed to that degree, which we denominate a hurricane. The veſſels, pretty generally began to drive from their moorings, notwithſtanding their maſts and yards were ſtruck, and all their anchors down, and every other precaution attended to. The harbour fortunately was thinner of ſhipping than uſual—yet they drove againſt one another, and came in whole ſtrings to the ſhore.

As the tide roſe, the hurricane increaſed in violence, and ſtill kept backing, till it came about north. This, very fortunately, drove all the veſſels on the town ſide of the harbour, and prevented any from driving to ſea. By 3 o'clock there was ſcarce a veſſel riding in the harbour. The Guineaman, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Echo, that lay well up in the harbour, and on the Hogg Iſland ſide of it, parted her anchors, and drove towards the town. In her progreſs, ſhe got upon the middle ground, and turned over on her beam ends, ſo that the ſeamen got on her ſide. The negroes (250 in number) fell to leeward, in between decks, and were in imminent danger—but fortunately the veſſel beat over the bank and righted, and at length drove aſhore againſt Mr. Benjamin Lord's wharf, which ſhe in part demoliſhed; the negroes and crew were happily all ſafe landed.

The ſhip George, a Guineaman, belonging to James Moſs, Eſq; that arrived on Tueſday, and was ſtill lying below the old fort, drove from her moorings alſo, and came aſhore abreaſt of the bar, in an expoſed ſituation; but by judicious management, and great exertions, the negroes were all got ſafe on ſhore.

The wind, after three o'clock, began to hale ſlowly round to the eaſtward, but without any diminution of its violence—indeed, we are rather of opinion, that its violence was augmented. Objects at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, were now inviſible or indiſtinct, the ſpray riſing from the water in ſuch clouds, as to obſcure every thing that was near it. In fact, the harbour reſembled three torrents of different denſities, paſſing with inconceivable velocity. Firſt, the water, from the accumulation at the eaſt end of the harbour, by being drove from the bank, raiſed ſix feet above its common level, acquired an extremely rapid motion down the harbour. The foam and ſpray next, forming almoſt an opake cloud, ſpun along with the ſwifteſt poſſible degree of viſible motion, and formed a ſtratum, as it were of 20 or 30 feet deep: and over that the rain paſſed in a rarer medium, in a perfect horizontal direction, and appeared incapable of deſcending from its projectile velocity. By half paſt four the wind got round to the eaſt, and kept veering round with the ſun—a certain ſign that the gale would not continue long. Its violence, however, as yet was unabated. Providentially, before it acquired any ſouthing, the tide had fallen, and the veſſels having all been driven up at high water, none of them were blown off; in which caſe they muſt have gone to ſea, and probably would have been loſt, with thoſe in them. About an hour before ſunſet the wind had ſhifted round to ſouth, or ſouth by weſt, and ſtill blew with great violence; but the town and harbour was ſo ſheltered by the hills, that it was very little felt. By ſunſet it moderated—and by eight or nine at night there was nothing remained of it but a freſh gale.

We thank God, before we proceed to recapitulate the damages ſuſtained from the hurricane, that ſo few lives have been loſt in this elemental ſtrife, and craſh of matter. We have heard of but two or three that were drowned, and none that loſt their lives on the ſhore.

Of all the veſſels in the harbour three only rode out the ſtorm, viz. the ſloop Primroſe, an American, and a Spaniſh veſſel near the eaſtern fort. Between Evan's hill and the weſtern water battery, we counted 120 veſſels ſtranded; between which there were ſeveral ſunk, and others cruſhed to pieces, and laying under other veſſels, that we could take no account of.

The moſt convincing proof of the extreme violence of wind, and perhaps the beſt criterion we can adduce is, that the greater part of the veſſels had their maſts blown away—not cut, but blown away by the board. The prize Guineaman loſt all hers, and her bowſprit, by the ſheer force of the wind.

Several veſſels, we underſtand, are bilged, and others, from the extreme difficulty that would attend getting them off, are abandoned. In general, however, we are in hopes the ſtranded veſſels will be got aſloat without much difficulty or damage to their hulls.

On ſhore, in the town and its vicinity, the devaſtations were equally great; many valuable houſes have been blown down, and all the fences and trees in general, laid level with the ground. Nearly one half of Mr. Joſeph Hall's beautiful grove of cocoa-nut trees were deſtroyed by being broken off near the butt, one of which we meaſured, and found it to be 7 feet 7 inches in circumference, juſt above the part where it was broken.

Mr. Anſel Ferguſon's houſe, one of the largeſt in town, was blown down; and the roof, in falling, had well nigh demoliſhed Mr. Howie's houſe adjoining. Other new ſtone houſes ſuffered conſiderably, from the mortar being in a moiſt ſtate; and a great many wooden houſes fell from the ſame cauſe, the ſtone under pinning not having had time to cement.

The ſea, to the ſouthward of fort Montague, made a breach through the ſand hills, and has filled the extenſive valley to the weſtward of it, many feet deep.

To attempt to make an accurate eſtimation of the damages ſuſtained by the inhabitants of Naſſau and its vicinity, would be the height of preſumption: for there is no perſon can ſay, exactly, what his own loſs amounts to. If we may be permitted, however, to hazard an opinion, it is, that the aggregate loſs ſuſtained from the late hurricane, is no leſs than one hundred thouſand pounds.

NASHVILLE, July 15.

Copy of a letter from Chinnunbie, king of the Chickaſaws, to brigadier-general James Winchester.

Chickaſaw nation, June 6, 1801.

Friend and Brother,

We received your letter informing us that you had completed running and marking the line between the white people and our nation, with a map of ſaid line. We are glad that the line is run, that no miſtake can hereafter ariſe from ignorance of it—but are ſorry to be informed that even within the ſhort time ſince the running the line, ſome of the white people have opened and marked a road through our land, on one of the branches of Duck river which heads oppoſite Turnbull's creek; we hope ſincerely that you will interfere to prevent a repetition of ſuch aggreſſions.

In purſuance of a council of the principal chiefs.

CHINNUNIBIE,
King of the C N.

By

JOHN M'KEE, Dep. Sup.

The hon. brig. gen. J. Winchester.

The ſubſcriber truſts nothing more than the publication of the foregoing letter will be neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of the aggreſſions therein complained of—but, if contrary to his expectation any ſhould ſo far forget what they owe to ſociety, to humanity and to themſelves, as to continue, or commit new and other aggreſſions, the law to "regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and preſerve peace on the frontiers," will be put in force againſt them.

J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier-General.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 20th day of Auguſt, 1801

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Adminiſtrator.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 6th inſt. a negro man who calls himſelf DAVY, about forty-ſeven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, coarſe hat and ſhoes; this fellow affects to be a methodiſt preacher, ſays he belongs to ARMISTEAD LONG, in Loudon county, Virginia, from whom he ran away about twelve months ago. His maſter is requeſted to take him away, or he will be ſold agreeable to law for his priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Auguſt 10, 1801.

Blackſmith and Farrier.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his ſhop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, ſuch as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one ſhilling, all cart and plough works at eleven-pence, ſpikes and bolts for veſſels at eleven-pence, the rigging work will be done for one ſhilling all round, ſhoeing of horſes all round ſix ſhillings, laying of plough-ſhares ſix ſhillings a piece, houſe work eleven-pence, all heavy plain work beſides eleven-pence, and all other ſmall, ſuch as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the ſame. The above buſineſs will be done in the beſt and neateſt manner, and quickly diſpatched. All orders from the Eaſtern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reaſon that the above buſineſs is made ſo cheap, it is for caſh, or a regular credit to punctual cuſtomers. S. R.

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, juſt below the Stadt-houſe,
Auguſt 10, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the reſpective diſtricts in Anne-Arundel county on the firſt Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforeſaid, to elect a ſenate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

WILLIAM BREWER,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his customers, and the public, that he has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of BOOT LEGS, and a supply of superior leather for gentlemen's dress SHOES.

He intends always keeping an assortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.

Annapolis, August 27, 1801.

JOSEPH FINOUR,
Tin-plate worker,

Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's store, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis,

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced business in this city, and begs leave to state, that he has on hand a large assorment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He has also on hand a full supply of all materials for carrying on his business, and will faithfully and with dispatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above business.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

August 11, 1801.

JAMES MACKUBIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their favour, and solicits their suffrages at the ensuing election for an elector of the senate.

Wednesday, August 12, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Esquire, was elected for the second district; THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district; DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federalist, at the City of Washington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. [illegible]'s paper, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTIUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

HADDAWAY's FERRY
And
MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been established by law from the city of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay, by the subscribers ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay, to his landing on the eastern shore; from whence it is carried in his stage to Easton. It leaves Easton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same rout and conveyances. He hath provided himself, with a stage and team of horses, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the establishment of the mail, and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage and packet boats in readiness at all times, when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a chaise and saddle horses for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the city of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eastern shore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious, is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every passenger from Easton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-house, near the landing, for passengers and horses, upon reasonable terms. WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior.

N. B. A regular mail is established between the city of Washington and Annapo is.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law. FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker. F. S.

Elk-Ridge, July 8, 1801. w 8

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North side of Severn, stock, hands, and a quantity of corn sufficient for the support of the place.

August 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

NOTICE,

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

The TEMPLE *of* TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued (*weekly*) if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the above work, may receive the first number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapsco river, about the 1st instant, a small BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek.

JOHN BOONE, Sen.

Anne-Arundel county, August 11, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limitted the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber. MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 29, 1801. BENJAMIN BENSON.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

June 30, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, of new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale.

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,
A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from any complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crea, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.